Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

NORTH VIETNAM

UP TO MAY 31, 1967

1,984 U.S. PLANES

VIETNAM

June 5, 1967

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SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. UNPRECEDENTED VICTORIES IN WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967

The L.A.F.:

Foiled Since the Beginning the "Two-Pincer" Strategic Plan of U.S. Dry-Season Counter-Offensive

PUT OUT OF ACTION 175.000 ENEMIES

Including 70,000 G.I.s and 15,000 Satellite Troops

Wiped Out 49 Battalions and Similar Units, Including 28 U.S. Battalions and 1 South Korean Battalion

Downed and Destroyed 1,800 Planes and Helicopters, 3,985 Military Vehicles, 100 War Vessels and Motor Boats and 340 Heavy Guns.

"THE U.S. and puppet troops not only could not get out of their passive position in the strategic field but were driven to an ever more passive position in the field of operations and combat, their forces were stretched thin everywhere, the figure of 400,000 G.I.'s turned out to be not enough, the disposition of their troops was upset".

(Excerpt from the communiqué
of the South Vietnam L.A.F. Command)



Gunners of the L.A.F.

WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967:

L.A.F. UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY, U.S. HEAVIEST DEFEAT

Speech by Nguyen Van Tien, Head of the Permanent Representation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, at a press conference in Hanoi on May 30 to make public the communique of the South Vietnam Liberation Armel Forces on the military achievements of the South Vietnam L.A.F. and people

T the beginning of the 1966-1967 dry season, the U.S. military made a ballyhoo about their "strategic counter-offensive" to be launched all over the South Vietnam battlefield. That "counter-offensive" battlefield. That "counter-offensive" has now ended. It was the second successive large-scale dry season "counter-offensive" since the U.S. expeditionary troops were massively dispatch-ed to South Vietnam to carry out directly the

What hopes did the U.S. put in the second "counter-offensive", how did the U.S. conduct it and what was the result? These are problems that need some clarification

U.S., PUPPET AND SATELLITE FORCES IN SOUTH VIETNAM

WHEN the U.S. launched the second "dry-season counter-offensive" in South Viet-nam, the U.S., puppet and satellite forces plus the 7th Fleet forces directly involved in the battle totalled approximately 1,050,000 men. As far as ground forces are concerned, the U.S. defar as ground forces are concerned, the U.S. de-ployed during the 1966-1967 dry season eight di-visions of U.S. troops, two divisions of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries, and it divisions of pupper troops, in all 21 divisions were directly involved in the operations of the 1066-1067 dry season.

Formerly, with only 10 divisions, the Japanese Formerly, with only to divisions, the Japanese fascists could impose their control over the vast South-East Asia. At present, on the small territory of South Vietnam (about 170,000 square kilometres), the U.S. fielded 21 divisions to conduct its aggressive war. This figure does not include the independent brigades, regiments and battalions of U.S., puppet and satellite troops.

As for weapons and equipment, the U.S. has in As for weapons and equipment, the U.S. has in South Victnam over 3,000 heavy artillery pieces, several thousand military vehicles, over 4,300 mo-dern arcraft of different types including about 2,000 out of the total 4,500 helicopters available for the whole of the United States). The U.S. infor the whole of the United States]. The U.S. in-tantrymen are equipped with various kinds of guns described by the U.S. as the most up-to-date in the world, such as M.to, M.79 grenade throwers, which were not yet produced during World War Two. The U.S. also boasts of its "minigun" equipped

in its aircraft that can fire 2,000 rounds per minute and inflict 4,500 casualties on a battleground in a few minutes, USIS on March 29, 1967 said that a few minutes, USIS on March 29, 1667 said that by the end-of this year, the quantity of bombs dropped on Vietnam would by far exceed that dropped during three years in the European and Mediternation theatre. Besides, tens of thousands of tons of toxic chemicals and poison gas were sprayed on villages, fields and orchards in South Vietnam.

With regard to aircraft, in addition to modern With regard to aircraft, in addition to modern supersonic jet fighters, the U.S. used in South Victnam B.52 strategic bombers which were not Victnam B.52 strategic bombers which were not naval forces are concerned, whereas in the 1965-1966 dry season the U.S. had not mobilized all its Pit Fleet in the Victnam war, during the recent of the Fleet were involved Almost all crack forces of the U.S. destined to a conventional war in the mainland were introduced into South Victnam, of the U.S. in terms of seniority and traditions. such as the 1st Infantry Division which is the pride of the U.S. in terms of seniority and traditions, the ist Mr Mobile Cavalry Division only seen in the U.S. the armoured brigades and light units that the series of the U.S. units and the series of the Almost all the best generals of the U.S. such as Paul D. Hardins, Earl G. Wheeler, Maxwell D. Taylor, Grant S. Sharp, William Westmoreland, and even Lyndon Johnson, president and comma-der-in-chef of the U.S. Armed Forces, put all their mind on military activities in South Vetenam.

The U.S. decided to increase by from five to seven billion dollars the U.S. 1967 war budget in Vietnam, as compared to 25 billion in 1966.

In the 1966-1967 dry season alone the U.S. spent over 10 billion dollars.

With such an enormous quantity of bombs and dollars, the U.S. has perpetrated untold crimes against the Vietnamese people, especially in the last two years since U.S. troops were sent for direct aggression against South Vietnam.

U.S. PLOT IN THE 2nd STRATEGIC DRY-SEASON COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

WITH the aforesaid military force, the U.S. hopeful y launched its second "strategic active yeason counter-offensive" (1966-1967) in an attempt to win a big victory on the battlefield so as to bring about a turning point and win a decisive victory in South Vietnam through control of the property of th

ordinated military, political and deceifful diploma-ticativities. The second of the second political and the second to the second political and the second political and at the same time sent parrolous politicians to various the second political and the second political and the vietnam. But, while taking this decision the U.S. itself admitted that it could not win easily only by military means and in just one dry season.

It was with this strategic intention in mind that It was with this strategic intention in mind that in the 1966-1967 dry season counter -offensive the U.S. made all-out efforts to reach the five than the strained, that is to use a large military force to create a pincer movement with two prongs—"search and destroy" the main forces of the Liberation Army, and "pacify" the rural areas—with the aim of pushing back the South Vietnam revolutionary forces and creating an advantageous military and political position for the 1.S... military and political position for the 1.S...

Also with this strategic intention in mind the U.S. at the same time widened its aggressive war in South Vietnam and intensified its war of destruction in the North. The U.S. hoped that if this strategic intention was realized, it would bring us to the conference table and compel us to accept its terms. To this end, the U.S. has launched in South Victnam tens of thousands of big medium-sized and small operations, each bigger than anyone of its kind in the past. Most of these operations were conducted in the first Army Corps area and East-

RESULT

BEFORE launching the counter-offensive, the Americans hoped that with such highly mobile forces, and such a huge equipment and means, they could floor the L.A.F. without difficulty.

they could floor the LAFF. without difficulty. That is why they gave unusual publicity to their "search and destroy" and "pacification" pincers. Now that the U.S. second dry season counterdare not claim to have completely wiped out any single company of the La.F. That is the result of their "search and destroy" operations. With regard to "pacification" to which the enemy has paid particular attention, the U.S. gress. That is no wonder for the South Viet-gress. That is no wonder for the South Viet-

admitted that there had been no noticeable progress. That is no wonder for the South Vietnamese people. Earlier, Cabot Lodge and Lansdale had once worked out the most elaborate "pacification" plan, but it had only brought disappointment to the U.S. How then could the new "pacification" plan earther and the could be new the could be not could be new the new t season to the U.S. How then could the new "pacification" plan patched up on the basis of former failure bring to the U.S. something other than more bitter failure?

The U.S. failure in this second "dry season strategic counter-offensive" is one in all the political, strategic and tactical fields.

cal, strategic and tactical fields.

In the political field, with the massive introduction of troops into South Vietnam, the U.S. hoped that the "American presence" would gradually improve the South Vietnam political situation. But through the past two "dry season counter-offensives" the pupper similarities of the pu to wage its war of aggression. It must use puppet troops but has no confidence in the latter's ca-pability. That, too, is an impasse for the U.S.

For their part, since the arrival of American troops, the puppet armymen have seen that the G.I.s. could do no good either. They also resented

On the economic field, it needs only to cite just one typical fact; South Vietnam which used to be the granary of Vietnam this year imported about one million tons of rice. This shows that in spite of its wealth the U.S. can in no way 'improve South Vietnam's economy' while the U.S. government is carrying on its war of aggression, massacring the people and dislocating the economy of South Vietnam's

On the international arena, the more U.S. troops are sent to South Victnam, the stronger the movement of protest in the world against the U.S. In the history of the United States, never before has it been so isolated as at present, so much so that Johnson had to send his emissaries abroad again and again to defend the U.S. policy and call back the defeated general Westmoreland to try to calm the unrest in the U.S. Congress and placate public opinion at home which was protesting more and more strongly against the administration for the war in South Vietnam.

Strategically speaking, the most bitter failure of the U.S. is that it could not defeat quickly an adversary having only poor equipment and as underdeveloped economy. Two years and a half have elapsed, yet the U.S. has not won and today no U.S. general dares predict when the war will no U.S. general dares predict when the war will end. Still another point symptomatic of the U.S. strategic failure: when it began landing massive troops in South Vietnam. the U.S. only thought of offensive. But the present strate is offensive. But the present situation in South Viet-nam is quite contrary to the U.S. expectation. U.S. troops are in a defensive position all over the South Vietnam battlefield.

the South Vietnam battleheld.

The few large-scale "offensives" launched by
the U.S. also lie within the framework of the
overall U.S. defensive position. They were not
offensives of the winning party.

With regard to tactics, the U.S staked its big tactics on its abundant material means. But what tactics of the U.S. has succeeded so far? If there has been any success, why had the U.S. to change its tactics over and over again?

The "heliborne" tactics was foiled at Ap Bac The "heliborne" tactics was foiled at Ap Bac-carly 1969, the "armoured car" tactics was defeated in early 1964 in both Nam Bo and the styling of the tactics of big concentration of pupper troops was smashed at Binh Gia (late and the styling of the styling of the styling of the air forces of the U.S. went bankrupt at Van Tuong (August 1969); the "air cavalry" tactics was foiled in the Pletine battle (November 1965). Most recently, the U.S. hauched Operation fun-tion Gily — the biggest U.S. operation so far in South Vetnam — with the combination of many terminate the operation without more 36d execut terminate the operation without more ado except the rather sensational news that Westmoreland had removed Lieutenant General Seaman, commander of the operation, on the ground that the latter had not fulfilled his mission.

Another visible failure of the U.S. is that the

Another visible laiture of the U.S. is that the more U.S. troops enter South Vietnam, the lower their combat efficiency. According to U.S. reports which are of course far below the truth, the casualty rate of U.S. troops in South Vietnam rose from 7 per cent in 1965 to 11 per cent in 1966 and 14 per cent in 1967.

and 14 per cent in 1907.

In short, in the recent Winter-Spring, with over 400,000 U.S. troops: that is double the figure in the first "dry season counter-offensive"; the U.S. however not only failed to regain the initiative on the battlefield but also was driven into a more

the battlefield but also was driven into a more passive position. Far from being able to secure the initiative of attack, the U.S. expeditionary force was repeatedly harassed by its opponent and driven into an increasingly defensive position.

That is the deepest significance of the U.S. failure in the recent second "dry season counterficensive". That also provides a scientific basis to assert that in the future no matter how many more troops the U.S. may bring in, they can never change the political and military situation in South Vettams in their favorage.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WINTER 1066-SPRING 1967 VICTORY OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE AND ARMY AND ITS CAUSES

THE Winter 1966-Spring 1967 victory is the greatest ever won by the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and people fighting under the banner of the N.F.L. against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Compared with

the victory recorded in the Winter 1965. — Spring 1966, the victory achieved this year is bigger in that the South Victnam Liberation forces and people have fought against more than a million enemy troops placed under the command of the strongest ring, leader that the command of the strongest ring, leader that the strongest ring leader that the strongest ring leader that the more perficious the U.S. imperialists are, the closer will be the solidarity of the South Victnames people and between the people in both South and North Victnam, the linger the series fringer the determination of the South Victnamese people to fight and to win. and to win

and to win.

In fact never before has the determination to wipe out the Yanks and puppets been so firm in South Vietnam. It is the determination of all the South Vietnam. It is the determination of all right million people and is found in every part of South Vietnam. It is the reflection of the enthusiasm and optimism of the South Vietnamese people and their firm confidence in the final victory. It explains why for all their manœuvres the only thing the U.S. and quislings obtained was that they had won the "minds and hearts" of a handful of and won the "minds and hearts" of a handful of ratiors, whereas the overwhelming majority of the South Victnam people remain loyal to the N.F.L., support it and fight to materialize their fun-damental goal, namely independence, democracy, peace and neutrality with a view to the ultimate reunification of the Fatherland. This support comes not only from the working people but also the intelligentian, national bourgeons are standing in the large of the Front but also those who for some reason or another are still outside the Front. This is no shive the nation-wide unity and win the

This is to achieve the nation-wide unity and win the This is to achieve the nation-who unity and with the support of the entire people, that is the basis for victory of the South Vietnam revolution under the leadership of the N.F.L.

reaceramp of the N.F.L.

For the enemy, the big victory of the South
Victnam army and people in this Winter-Spring
will certainly speed up the the theory of the
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The victory of the South Vietnam armed forces and people will certainly inspire their friends in the world and enhance their confidence in the final the world and enhance their connuence in the mai triumph of justice. This is proven by the interna-tional war crimes tribunal which was founded at the initiative of Lord Bertrand Russell and won the active support of many well-known personalities in the world, in particular of writer and philosopher Lean Dul Serter.

Jean Paul Sartre.

It once again demonstrates that the South Viet-nam armed forces and people continue to control the battlefield and firmly hold the initiative in attacking the enemy unremittingly. More than the battleneid and army non the attacking the enemy unremittingly. More than one million U.S. puppet and satellite troops are being engulfed in the vast sea of people's war in South Vietnam.

being engulted in the vast sea or propers war in south Victum.

It is actually with the spirit of daring to fight in actually the spirit of the spirit of the spirit Victuanese people have created many ways of fighting suitable for their conditions in equipment and terrain. As a result, the three kinds of armed forces of the South Victuan revolution have deve-loped and matured rapidly and evenly. This explains why the enemy in spire of their modern meaning of transport and communication of the spirit of the other control of the spirit of the terms of the spirit of the three on the battlefields, at their bases, in the towns and cities and during their operations, At towns and cities and during their operations. At the present, even American officers admit that there is no safe place for the U.S. in South Vietnam.

The great victory of the South Vietnam armed forces and people in the Winter 1966—Spring 1967 stemmed from the fact that the 14 million forces and polyon the fact that the 1s million South Vietnam people continue to develop their courage in face of the enemy of the nation, be it he strongest and wealthiest power of the imper-nial course of the strongest power of the imper-nial course of the strongest power of the imper-nial course of the S.F.L., the sole genuine repre-sentative of the Suth Vietnam people. It demons-trates the boundless low of the 7y million con-paritois in North 1s of the strongest power of the particular that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest power of the strongest that the strongest power of the strongest powe rations in North Vietnam for their kith and kin in the South, who have spared no effort and stopped at no sucrifice for the liberation of South Vietnam. The armed forces and people of both sones are standing shoulder to shoulder in the control of the standard forward. The counter blows dealt at the U.S. was of aggression by the North Vietnam army and people who have so far shot down nearly 2,000 to the counter spare of the south Vietnamese army and people with the counter spare of the South Vietnamese army and people with the counter spare of the South Vietnamese army and people with the counter spare of the South Vietnamese army and people counter of the South Vietnamese army and people count

namese army ano people.

The Winter-Spring victory of the South Vietnamese people are inseparable from the support of their friends throughout the world including the American people.

Outlier the Cale of the C

In the cause of liberation of their country, the South Victnamese people still meet with many difficulties and hardships because U.S. imperalism with its inherent stubborness by nature, still harbours many plots to intensify the war.

Ready to **Rush Onward and Win** Still Greater Victories

THE defeat of the U.S. aggressors in this Winter-Spring is not only manifested by their heavy losses on the battlefield. It is also illustrated in salient features by the complete fiasco of the U.S. aggressors's objectives in their second dryseason counter-offensive plan at the moment when U.S. aggressors sopictives in the second was asson counter-offensive plan ever more passivity during the whole period of and even after this Winter-Spring. To realize their two pincers "search and destroy" and "pacification". The U.S. sanched tens of thousands of operations big and small, including 60 one-division sized operations (three-fold as many as compared with the last dry gason) and 3 operations, of the three folds as many as compared with the last dry gason) and 3 operations, of the control of the dry gason of the dry turned out in practice to be their most trages estudied. The limitative the South Vietnam people and their L.A.F. Due to poor efficiency combat and bad results of their campaigns, the one million odd troops of the U.S. aggressors could not exert any strategic effect, but means the extra could not passive strategically but also ever most only passive strategically but also ever most entropy in the control of the property of the control of the company and fights. Westmore-land's picture in this dry season was that of a cleated general moving his two work of "living from hand to mouth", and only capable of dismissing his officers and asking for more rescutorops. To that picture must be added the U.S. consulting the control of the cont

But this decidedly cannot shake the unswerving But this decidedly cannot shake the unswering stand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to fight and to win as expounded in its statement on March 22, 1965. This stand is the just cause of the present sacred struggle of the South Vietnamese people. It is the aspiration of the 14 million people of South Vietnam.

the 14 million people of South Vietnam.

With the impetus of the recent Winter-Spring victory, the South Vietnam armed forces and people with great enthusiasm are proudly marching forward under the "Determined to Win" banner, sure of their full ability to smash all new maneuvres and acts of the U.S. aggressors. They will certainly win still greater victories.



With a hand-evenade. Nguyen van Dat destroys an M. 41 tank

one million aggressor troops could "search and destroy" nothing but were themselves being destroyed and making frantic efforts to avoid being annihilated in larger numbers.

and the second s

naco in the "pacification" programme.

In stabilization of the piper army and administration of the yanke invaders. Acate contradictions amongst the U.S. quislings who are staging the "elections" farce and especially the scrambling between the two chief traitors, ky are staging the "elections" farce that years to the programme of the programme

The U.S. new rungs of war escalation against North Vietnam have received well-deserved return blows. Hanoi and Haiphong repeatedly won resounding victories. Steel-like North Vietnam is stirringly engaging in the emulation to down the 2.000th U.S. aircraft. Both zones of Vietnam the 2,000th U.S. aircraft. Both zones of victuam get still more united in the common anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Each further rung of their escalation in North Vietnam plunges the U.S. aggressors into ever heavier defeat both mi-litarily and politically in either zone of Vietnam.

They become more isolated in the international arena. Johnson's peace swindle and emissaries cannot cover up the war-like and aggressive face of the U.S. imperialists.

It is obvious that the U.S. failure in this It is opvious that the U.S. nature in this Winter-Spring is an all-sided one. Failure in military and political fields, failure in both South and North Vietnam. This is the third round in which the U.S. bandits were knocked down in their limited war strategy. Much significant is the fact that their setback this time marks the the fact that their setback this time marks the landing of their limited war strategy into a serious deadlock. After a two-year test of strength preparing forces on two occasions, they can give no excuses for their present fiasco. Such failure is inevitable as the aggressive war weady by neo-colonialism cannot confront the revolutionary war of the heroit people of Veinnam...

The situation faced by the U.S. aggressors becomes more and more dramatic. Their dry season is gloomy and simister. They are trembling at the first showers of the rainy season. But the most terrific misfortume for them is that no way out can be found for their stalemate. They are incapable of either speeding up or dragging the war. But their obdurate aggressive design still remains. They are frenziedly maketing and power of the speeding out can be found for their stalemate. They are

The great victories scored during the past Winter-Spring are creating for the anti-U.S. strug-gle for national salvation of the Vietnamese people a very strong impulse forward, they are ready to prepare for new fights and win still

SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. UNPRECEDENTED VICTORIES IN WINTER 1966-SPRING 1967

COMMUNIQUE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM L. A.F. COMMAND

date our South Vietnam armed forces and people have been striving for seven months to carry out months to carry out the appeal issued by the Pre-sidium of the Central Com-mitte of the South Vietnam-National Front for Liberation victorious Winter

This was a period when the U.S. aggressors with the greatest numerical strength and abundance in weapons took the most frenzied and cruel acts in an attempt to implement a great perfidious strategic plan dubbed the "two-pincer" plan.

But it was also a period when our South Vietnam armed forces and people, bringing into full play revolutionary heroism and overcoming great difficulties and obstacles, fought ferce, battles and won unprecedentedly big victories: According to still incom

and 90,000 puppet troops). The enemy units wiped out comprised 49 battalions and corresponding units, among them, 27 infantry battalions (8 U.S., 1 South Korean and 18 puppet battalions), 16 armoured squadrons (15 U.S. and 1 puppet), 5 U.S. artillery battalions, I puppet engineer battalions, 1 puppet engineer battalion, 230 companies, among them 225 infantry companies (71 U.S., 9 South Korean and 145 puppet), 5 U.S. artillery companies and

The war means destroyed

(70 000 U.S., 15,000 satellite destroyed.

Spring 1966, the enemy ca-sualties in the Winter 1966-

by our armed forces and people included: 1,800 air-craft shot down or destroyed, Spring 1967 increased by 60,000, the number of naval craft destroyed by nearly craft destroyed by nearly 4 times, that of armoured vehicles destroyed increased by more than 5 times and a half. And if compared with the total enemy strength at the beginning of the Winter-3.985 military vehicles of various types, among them 1.785 armoured cars, 100 ships combat launches, 340 llery pieces, 2 trains, 31 artillery pieces, 2 trains, 31 locomotives and 60 wagons the beginning of the Winter-Spring (September 1966), our armed forces and people an-nihilated nearly one forth of U.S. and satellite troops, nearly one fifth of puppet troops, more than one fifth of the number of enemy bat-talions, nearly half the num-ber of aircraft and nearly 70 percent of the number of Our armed forces and people also annihilated 200 military posts, 6 military sub-sectors, and destroyed nearly 270 bridges. In com-parison with the Winter 1965-

> 2. By continual attacks and By continual attacks and violent counter - attacks our armed forces and people smashed all enemy operations, big and small, and inflicted on the aggressors very heavy losses

percent of the number armoured cars.

Right at the beginning and during the last Winter-Spring, the Liberation armed forces mounted powerful assaults, skilful ambushes and violent shellings on all theatres of operations. They wiped out many main force units of U.S., satellite and puppet Right at the beginning and many main force units of U.S., satellite and puppet troops. One enemy battalion after another was knocked out in the provinces of Quang Tri. Rach Gia, Quang Nam. Long An, Bien Hoa, Thua Thien, Binh Dinh, Ben Treatien, Binh Dinh, Bac Lieu, Thu Dau Mot, Ba Ria, etc., not a single month passed without scores of enemy companies es of enemy companies platoons being wiped

Wour armed forces made deep and strong thrusts into a series of logistic bases, airfields, stores, sectors, subsectors, provincial and district towns and positions which are part of enemy complexes of bases, annihilated many. of bases, annihilated many enemy effectives and des-troyed great quantities of war means; a major part of the enemy's rear areas offered thus no security and many highways were cut or threatened. '25 airfields were subjected to a total of 45 attacks. Enemy military bases in big cities, provincial towns and subsectors as Saigon, Hue, Bac Lieu, Ben Tre, Thu Dau Mot, Phan Thiet, Kontum, Mot. Phan Thiet, Kontum, Hoi An, Quang Tri were the targets of attacks by our armed forces. It is to be noted that many places in side Saigon and in its periphery and the airbases of Bien Hoa and Tan Son Nit were attacked, which resulted in breave. in heavy losses for the aggressors, the big ammuni-tion depot in Long Binh and the navigation on the Long Tau river were attacked again and again, big amounts ammunition and many naval craft were destroyed The Pleiku and An Khe air-fields were not spared. The airfields of Da Nang, Chu Lai and ammunition depots in Quang Nam .. were also sub-jected to repeated violent attacks which resulted in heavy damage.

The most salient feature is that our people and armed forces in Quang Tri, Thua Thien and many other places from the plain to the moun-

attacks on the enemy in hi bases, venturing in contested areas or into our bases. We attacked the aggressors on highways and inflicted on them heavy_defeats, driving them neavy_deteats, driving them to a passive position and ignominious quagmire. To the great joy of our South Vietnam people and Libera-tion armed forces, the heroic People's Army powerfull shelled the U.S. heavy artil lery positions in Gio Linh, knocking out thousands of U.S. aggressors, as punish-ment for their frantic artillery bombardments of the North

Wherever the U.S. troops came and established an enclave, they fell at once into a network of arrows, bullets and booby traps of the gueril-las. The belts to wipe out G.I.'s are wearing down the American forces.

the enemy, our people and armed forces mounted fierce counter-attacks. According to still incomplete figures from October 1966 to March 1967. the U.S. and puppet troops started thousands of operations involving one battalion or more in an attempt to des troy our bases and wear down the Liberation armed forces, and also to support the paci-fication teams. Besides, men-tion should be made of tens of thousands of one—or two company operations. Most of these were prolonged and unprecedentedly fierce ones.

In particular, many operain particular, many opera-tions were carried out on the largest scale. In addition to 60 operations of division-size, the enemy launched three operations of field-army corps size. In all important opera-tions, the U.S. troops played the main role while the puppet troops entrusted with auxili-ary duties accounted only for nry duties accounted only for no to 30 per cent of the total strengh involved. Recently strengh involved. Recently the U.S. aggressors trampling underfoot international law

made a new serious step in intensifying and expanding the war: they sent some tens of thousands of troops into the demilitarized zone, south of the Ben Hai river, to

However all the operations conducted by the U.S., puppet and satellite troops were defeated by the combined

action of our main force units, regional troops and guerillas. It is noteworthy that our armed forces and people dealt them the most telling blows and inflicted on them the heaviest losses right in the areas considered to be the most important ones, where they mustered big forces and big amounts of war means, and big amounts of war means, and untrured great ambitions: the area north of Saigon, the plains of Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh, the Sa Thay rive valley in the High Plateaux, the northern part of Quang Tri province, etc. In particular, north of Saigon in the solar, north of Salgon in the so-called "iron triangle" and war zone C, the enemy launched successive major operations but all were defeated: Attlebut all were deteated: Alle-boro, Cedar Falls, Gadsden, Tershing and Jundion City, The last operation which was the biggest and most impor-tant one in the last dry season as well as in the whole pro-cess of the war ended in the heaviest and most thorough

Confronted everywhere with the continual attacks and counterattacks of our armed counterattacks of our armed forces and people, the U.S. and puppet troops not only could not get out of their passive position in the stra-tegic field but were driven to tegic field but were driven to an ever more passive position in the field of operations and combat, their forces were stretched thin everywhere, the figure of 400,000 G.I.'s turned out to be not enough, the disposition of their troops

They planned to bring one U.S. division into the Mekong delta, but manged to send in only one brigade. Several U.S. brigades dispatched from the High Plateau. The High Plateau of the Brought back. Three U.S. brigades which had just suffered heavy losses at the hands of our armed forces and people in Central Trung Bo and Eastern Nam Donney Nam and Onney Nam and Onney Nam. Bo had to move hurriedly to Quang Nam and Quang Ngai, from where the U.S. marines were sent to Quang Tri and Thua Thien to be beaten by

people defeated the rural

"pacification" programme to which the U.S. aggressors and their puppets attach the greatest importance in 1967. Under enemy plans, 90 per-cent of the puppet army, part of U.S. and satellite troops and big amounts of money are to be devoted to this end and the programme is to be carried out in an extensive carried out in an extensive and perfidious way, closely combining military attacks with rural pacification. Their purpose was to destroy the guerilla movement, to wreck our political bases, to win over the population, to occupy part of our densely populated and rich liberated areas, to cause additional difficulties to our resistance war, and at the same time to gain some political and military assets. In this rural pacification campaign, the U.S. satellite and puppet troops have acted in the most savage and inhu-man manner, which aroused indignant condemnation from the whole of mankind. In some places they conducted operations involving tens of thousands of troops to forcibly regroup the people. They used all kinds of barbarous weapons to massacre and intimidate civilians and destroy their means of live-lihood: B52's, steel pellet

and magnesium bombs, flame-throwers, toxic chemicals, etc. They burnt down whole forests, razed to the ground entire villages and district towns with bombs district towns with bombs and bulldozers, exposing hundreds of thousands of our countrymen to misery and diseases. Marching behind the bayonets and rifles of the U.S., puppet and satellite U.S., puppet and satellite troops are 40,000 paclication agents, with their deception, terrorization and coercion. But the brute force of the enemy was unable to shake the dauntless spirit of the heroic South Victinaness people and the valiant Liber-ration armed forces. On the

ration armed forces. On the contrary, with the increased vigour instilled by deep hatred, our people and armed forces meted out to them well-deserved punishment.
We inflicted heavy losses on
the enemy in the course of many operations of support for pacification teams. In Operation Cedar Falls 3,000 U.S. troops were annihilated U.S. troops were annihilated mainly by the riposte of regi-onal troops, militiamen and guerillas. In Ben Tre, Long An and My Tho, our people and armed forces inflicted and armed forces inflicted heavy losses on the Amer-ican aggressors. Recently the U.S. and puppet troops who entered the southern part of the demilitarized zone to herd the people suffered 2,000 casualties in only 4 2,000 casualties in only 4 days. By using puppet troops for "pacification" work, the U.S. aggressors nourished the hope that they might escape the fierce blows of our armed forces but over the last 7 months, 20 puppet battalion and 145 puppet companies were wiped out. Our people and armed forces, especially and armed nores, especially regional troops and guerillas have combined armed activities with political struggle and political agitation among enemy troops and annihilated many pacification agents and teams. According to still incomplete figures in a months. complete figures, in 3 months (from December 1966 to Fe-bruary 1967), we wiped out about 5,000 of them. Many compatriots who had been forcibly settled in enemy-controlled areas left the concentration camps to return to their native villages. In the Mekong Delta, a U.S. priority target for pacification, our countrymen still live and fight dauntlessly under the banner of the Front. Generally speaking, although the enemy could at times and in some places cause difficulties to our com-patriots in their life and production work, the enemy's programme of rural pacification has sustained heavy failure. Our liberated ereas are still maintained and even broadened in Quang Tri and Thua Thier. The U.S. rulers in Saigon and Washington have had to admit this

Guerillas making

N a word, over the last 7 months, the U.S. aggres-sors tried to take advan-tage of the dry season which offered very favourable conditions for their military activities. They used 400,000 U.S. troops — double the figure for the last dry season along with big quantities of modern weapons to strike at us in numerous fields in an attempt to win significant successes to reverse the tide which was more and more unfavourable to them, to secure a position of force and to impose on us a surrender in the framework of some political settlement or to go on intensifying and extending the war of aggression. But the heavier and more acute their defeat, their "two-pincer" plan has sustained initially heavy failure. Their hopes have been frustrated, their situation is worsening, they situation is worsening, they have been driven to more passivity and are more scriously bogged down. The pursuit of their "two pincer" plan is encountering more and more difficulties.

Winter-Spring, emulating the North, our great rear to which we are linked by ties of close union, and coordinating our activities with it, our South Vietnam people and armed forces showed a very firm determination : they ficulties, they fought bravely feats of arms. We have won initial victories against both enemy strategic schemes as embodied in their two-pincer" plan. We have won initial victories against the enemy strategic forces consisting of nearly one mil-lion U.S., satellite and pup-pet troops, along with all their strategy and tactics. We have won initial victories against enemy infantry, modern weapons and techniques and all new tricks of theirs. Our forces are getting ever stronger and more powerful as the fight goes on.

THE U.S. aggressors are still stubborn and are hatching many new schemes. They will intensify and extend the war at an accelerated tempo. 1967 is of the most important significance in the resistance of our people and armed forces. Let the Liberation armed forcesmain force units, regional troops and guerillas—realize this significance and pushing forward their victories, launch continual attacks on the enemy, completely smash his 'two-pincer' win even greater victories for the sake of the lofty and sacred cause of liberating the South, defending the North and achieving national reu





N behalf of the people and government of the D.R.V., Premier Pham Van Dong on Prime Minister of the United Arab Republic and Youssef Zouayen, Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Syria vehemently condemning the blatant acts of war of the Israeli reactionaries egged on by the U.S. imperialists to provoke the U.A.R. by the U.S. imper and A.R. of Syria.

The messages read: The messages read:
"...These actions directly menace the territory
and security of the United Arab Republic and the
Arab Republic of Syria and render the situation in
the Middle and Near East extremely tense. This is

the wituate and year tast extremely lense. This is a gross violation of international law law and always "...The Vietnamese people pledge to stand always at the side of the Arab peoples in this just and certainly victorious struggle for national independence, freedom and peace.

"The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are deeply

confident that the heroic fight of the fraternal Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries will be crowned with glorious

N the night of May 30, 1967, a meeting was held in Hanoi under the aegis of the Victam Asian — African Solidarity Committee in support of the valiant struggle of the Arab peoples against the U.S. impertailing their stooges, the Israeli reactionary clique.

Arab peoples against the format of their stoogs, the Israeli reactionary clique. The meeting passed a resolution demanding that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli authorities put an end to all acts of aggression and hostilities against the Arab countries and respect their independence and sovereignty. The resolution warmly welcomed and supported the self-town measures taken by the U.A.R. and A.R. of Syrich and the self-town of the countries of the self-town and the ships transporting strategic goods

Wisit of HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

T the invitation of the D.R.V. National A Defence Ministry, a military delegation of the P.R. of Hungary led by Gen. Lajos Czinege, Minister of National Defence of Hungary arrived recently in the D.R.V. for a friendship visit. The Hungarian delegation paid visit to the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee, the V.P.A. General Political Department, the South Vietnam N.F.L. Permanent Representation in North Vietnam and to a number of missile units, the air force, the armoured units and A.A. de-

The delegation was warmly welcomed by the people and fighters of the D.R.V.

THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O

RESOLUTE SUPPORT OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE TO THE ARAB COUNTRIES

N May 23, in reply to repeated provocations of the reac-tionary Israeli authorities, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic stated: "The United Arab Republic has interdicted the Akaba Gulf to all Israeli ships and ships of other countries carrying strategic materials bound for Israel.

The Israeli flag will not sail through the Akaba Gulf the sovereignty of which entirely belongs to us. If Israel threatens

to ggin us, it it it?

This firm and clear-cut answer expressed the staumch determination of the peoples of the United Arab Republic and other mination of defend their natural independance, convergingly and territories to defend their natural independance, convergingly and territories and territories of the Arab peoples in face of the process unfiltenist by the Amprican impressibles and their Israeli headoms. At the same time this statement laid have the warlish and aggressive policy of the United States and its Israeli lackeys. who are creating an extremely tense situation in the Middle East Supported by the American imperialists and encouraged by

Supported by the American imperialists and encouraged by the livithin imperialist, the recontinuity Isual authorities have recently assumed a most modern attitude. On April 7, 1007 7, 1007 and 1007 are appeared to a support of the appeared to the continuity of the appeared to the appeared to the total conditing anniversary of Isual right in a part of Jerusalem foot, which they had not dared to do in the past. Then, they mustered a hinge force mear the border with Syria and openly the appeared to The above offered a modelialism of the appeared to the appeared to The above offered a modelialism of the appeared to the appeared to The above offered a modelialism of the appeared to the appeared to The above offered a modelialism of the appeared to the appeared theatened to atlask this country and overfarous its government. Her also ordered a mobilisation and made no bones of their expansions; and colonisatist schemes. After the lackey had States bustness to dispatch its State Fleet's The Critical States bustness to dispatch its State Fleet's and so put states bustness to dispatch its State Fleet's list in states where the object of the states of the states of states bustness and states of the states of states and states of the states of states and states of states and states of states of the states of states sta one trivian imperiatists, waited to jan up a new holbed of war in the Middle Last unit the hope of launching an aggression the the one which had pittensity failed in the Suez Canal area effective vars a go, Once again, U.S. imperialism has summasked itself as an international genderme, the most dangerous enemy of the Avab poptles, who is suring the reactionary Israelis and the other states of the Avab poptles, who is using the reactionary Israelism that the other states are an instrument of aggression against the independent and sovereighty of the continies in the Middle East, thus seriously jeopardizing the peace in this area and throughout the world.

The fundamental rights of the Arab peoples are seriously The fundamental rights of the Arab peoples are seriously treatened. For their very surroul they are strengthening their solidarity, resolutely rising up against the American imperialists and their Isandi stoages, Oh May vo, the Coussil of the Arab and their Isandi stoages, Oh May vo, the Coussil of the Arab strength of the Teactionary Isandi slight proceedings and aggression of the reactionary Isandi slight proceedings and aggression of the reactionary Isandi slight proceedings and Arab country as houtility against all other countries in the Arab Incipation and the System Arab Republic and teasure. The United Arab Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic republy look delience measure, had decided to send troops to republy look delience measure, had decided to send troops to mobilisation. In face or many other Arab countries have ordered mobilisation. In face or hospital contribution of the Arab Republic the 'U.N.O. troops' had to withdraw from Gasa area and Sinai. In answer to the subre-ratiling of the Israeli troops, the United Arab Republic decided its genued, air and savaid forces and resolutely banned all navigation to Israel. Also and Wher Abys carrying strategic materials to Israel.

The decision of the United Arab Republic is causing fear and frustration among the American and British imperialists, as well as the reactionary Israeli authorities. The Johnson

THE WHOLE WORLD ON OUR SIDE

U.S. New War Crimes in Vietnam Condemned Everywhere

P. R. OF MONGOLIA

THE First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Peo-ple's Party of Mongolia and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia Tse-denbal, on May 24, recei-ved Vietnamese ambassador in Mongolia, Nguyen Huy

President Tsedenbal pointed out: "The Mongolian government and people are vernment and people are indignant at the harbarous indignant at the barbarous crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people, chiefly the savage bombings of Hanoi, capital of the D.R.V. We energetically protest also against the bombing of Hai phong and industrial and populous quarters of the D.R.V.

"We entirely support the statement of May 21 of the D.R.V. government and affirm that it is legitimate and will be supported by progressive opinion in the world".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

N May 26, 1967, the Foreign Ministry of Valida S.R. of Crechoslovation is S.R. of Crechoslovation of the Community of the Com residential quarters, hospitals, schools inside Hanoi. All this shows that the declaration of the U.S. on what is called its "peace efforts" is aimed at hoodwinking public opinion in the world and in the U.S.; this is a step paving the way for new war escalation in Vietnam".

ALBANIA THE letter of the Albanian camp. Women's Union to the Vietnam Women's Union

" As comrades-in-

arms of the heroic Vietnamese women, the Albanian women getically denounce and lemn the U.S. new crimi nal escalation in Vietnam and condemn the barbarous bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong and of the economic and populous quarters of the D.R.V."

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

HE May 20, 1967 message of the W.F.T.U. to Pre sident Johnson pointed "The introduction of U.S. and puppet troops en masse into the demilitarized zone of Vietnam is a new extremely serious war escalation of the U.S. On behalf of the toilers and T.U. organizations in the world, the W.FT.U. indignantly condemns this stepped up aggression of the imperialists against the Vietnamese people and vehe-mently protest against the outright violation of the Geneva agreements by the U.S. govern-

P.R. OF GUINEA

A^T the reception held in honour of the Tri-Com-timental delegation on May 19, 1967 in Conakry, President Sekou Touré pointed out

"The struggle waged at present by the Vietnamese people is a bitter struggle between the aggressor and the between the aggressor and the victim of aggressors, between injustice and justice, between the imperialist force and the revolutionary force in the world. In the end, the Vietnamese people who champion the just cause and the revolutionary torce will defeat lutionary force will defeat imperialism and aggression. That is why the triumph of that is why the triumph of the Victimmese people is the triumph of the whole of the revolutionary camp, of all the African, Asian and Latin American peoples and the defeat of all the imperialist

We, people of Guinea and Africa, regard the Vielnamese people's struggle as our own

struggle and the successes of the Victnamese people are ours. The Guinean people constantly support the Viet-namese people and are confi-dent in the victory of their just struggle for independence and national reunification."

BRITAIN

ORD Bertrand Russell, honorary president of the International Tribunal to Try U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, has sent to the D.R.V. Commission of Investigation of the U.S. of Investigation of the U.S. War Crimes, a message condemning energetically the new extremely dangerous escalation of the U.S. imperialists. Lord Bertrand Russell expressed his high indignation at the savage brothing of the U.S. imperialists to the properties of the U.S. imperialists of the U.S. and would prepare a meeting against these savage crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam.

A T their 8th Congress held on May 26, 1967 in Tokyo, the Korean residents in Japan energetically condemned the new war escalation of the U.S. in precidities in Victory and the congression of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam and wholeheartedly supported the wholeheartedly supported the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation.

THE Norwegian Peace organisation Frescontore
has recently sent to the Norwegian government a resolution requesting it to take adequate measures to stop immediately the production of elements Bullpup and Sidewinder missiles for the U.S. This resolution also called on the Norwegian government to condemn energetically the repeated bombings of Hanoi capital and Haiphong by American aircraft

U.S. SERIOUS WAR ESCALATION CONDEMNED

"THE more the U.S. is

bogged down in the

El Moudjahid

(Algeria), April 20, 1967

Peoble

(Burma). May 22, 1067

Le Figaro

(France)

"WASHINGTON has gone by far beyond the limit of all previous military operations conducted by the U.S. authorities."

THE introduction of U.S.

troops into the demi

greatest escalations of the U.S. in the war in Vietnam."

Daily Telegraph

(Britain,

bitter is its failure

"THE introduction of U.S. troops into the demili-tarized zone is a very dan-gerous step in the U.S. war escalation in Vietnam. There are signs that the U.S. imperialists are plotting to expand the war not only in Vietnam but in Indo-China.

"The Albanian people ener-getically condemn the U.S. aggressors' new act of war in the demilitarized zone and criminal bombing of Hanoi. Once again, we wish to show militant solidarity wholehearted support to the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists. The Albanian people agree with the May 21, 1967 statement of the D.R.V. saying that 'if the U.S. government continues to undermine the statute of the demilitarized zone and detables the war. stubbornly expand the war, it will meet with the firm resistance of the Vietnamese people who will deal due punishing blows at the U.S. expeditionary troops. "

> Zeri I Popullit (Albania) May 23, 1967

WHAT has Washington Variation washington received after intro-ducing half a million soldiers into South Vietnam? The first result is the great number of American casualties The second result is the political and moral isolation of the U.S. in the world, and

also in its 'allied' " ... To what extent will e U.S. escalation, Washington will never be able to subdue the Vietnamese

(Poland) May 20, 1967

"THE most dangerous esca-lation of the U.S., es-pecially the introduction of troops into the demilitarized zone, has laid bare before world's public opinion the bellicose character of the U.S. imperialists and their attempt to expand the war to all over Indo-China, The Indo-Chinese countries have many times warned the American war mongers that should they frenziedly spread the war to Indo-China, they will cer tainly be duly punished by the Indo-Chinese people.

"The Lao people entirely support the statements of May 19 and 21, 1967 of the Foreign Ministry and Govern-ment of the D.R.V. They demand that the U.S. stop immediately all act of sabotage of the statute of the demilitarized zone, withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam, end unconditionally the bombing, straf ing and aggressive acts aga the D.R.V.".

> Pathet Lao Radio Laos) May 27, 1967

ADMISSION OF DEFEAT

"In this sense it was per-fectly normal for the U.S. military to expect that, once the administration decided that it really meant to pick up the table of war against the communists in Vietnam, it would be U.S. strategic principles that would domi-nate the conflict.

"Instead, it has been the relatively unequipped Asian adversary, often carrying all his supplies on his back, who has lonely called the tune. "...The use of this new doc

trine (that of retaliation by rungs — Ed), contrary to much of the available militamuch of the available military judgment, has resulted in:
a) the loss of significant combat advantages inherent in
U.S. military organization and
equipment: b) loss of strategic initiative by the stronger
party in this war, the U.S.
and the secalation of the THE introduction of U.S. "THE introduction of U.S.
troops into the demilitarized zone of Vietnam will
cause the U.S. imperialists
a heavier failure. They are
like a trapped dog which is
making desperate efforts to
find a way out. war from a relatively minor

action to a major undertaking for this country. Now the step-up in war efforts in areas that had been off limits indi-" Despite their great buildpand the stepping up of their aggression against the Vietnamese people who are now embarking on the path of victory, the U.S. imperial-ists are now defeated both mi-litarily and politically. With cates that this doctrine has been juged a failure..." (Max S. Johnson. ex-com-mander, U.S. Ground Force Military Institute, reti the introduction of troops red now military commen-tator of U.S. News and World Report, May 8, into the demilitarized z they commit another mistake.

The Vietnamese people will
foil all their attack and

EPPETS OF BOMBING ACAINST NORTH VIETNAM

"An attack by air is not likely by itself to stop the movement of such small tonnages" McNamara said.

"It can greatly increase the cost of that movement in terms of the number of peo-ple whose efforts must be devoted to it.

"But it is unlikely that even if the daily movement requirements were to increa-se... that air attacks could affect it substantially

Similarly, the effect of the bombing of the North is limited by the structure of the country's economy. the enemy troops tree to regroup themselves, the L.A.F. mortarmen pumped their deadly shells into the enemy formations.

An entire support company composed an inhibited. The support company an inhibited and the support company to the company and the support company to the company transmission cars took

"The principal supplies are of local origin: rice which is grown locally and fish caught locally and charcoal and items of that kind that are produc-ed locally", McNamara explained.

"It is not a highly indus-trialized society depending FIASCO OF A STRATEGY

upon imports or exports. "I think that the economy of North Vietnam could con tinue essentially without imports".

(Alfred Krusenstiern, UPI correspondent May 16 1967)

depending

CASUALTIES INCREASE TROOP RESERVES DWINDLE

'American casualties are almost certain to rise to record high this year... Des-pite bigger war, there is no talk of victory in 1967... The majority view of the President's advisers, and of top military men in Saigon ver a quick knockout blow to North Vietnam".

(U.S. News and World Report, March 27, 1967)

Cost of war will go up, perhaps by an extra 4 to 6 billion dollars this year. Strain on manpower is bound to in-crease, with draft calls likely to rise. The question of call-ing up reserve forces is again coming to life. A U.S. troop cutback in West Europe is being forecast.

"The big question at this time, just how many more American troops is President Johnson prepared to send to Vietnam, this year and next

and transmission cars took

fire and burnt intensively. The rear party, deprived of command and liaison, was

thrown into great confusion and offered little resistance. Seizing this opportunity the infantrymen of the L.A.F.

charged the enemy convoy from the West and the East and from behind. In a well-

coordinated and prompt ac-tion, they chopped off the enemy formation, attacked the remnants in a close combat and quickly wiped

on the road and moreover

U.S. troops but intercepted by the L.A.F. soon aftennia went out of its stronghold it fled in disorder. As for the U.S. artillery and air-

craft, they remained prac

coordinated and prompt

"If troop levels go to a half million men this year and to 600,000 next, as top mili-tary planners are betting, the question arises: Where will additional troops come from" (U.S. News and World Report May 8, 1967).

THE U.S. FACES A RATHER QUITE DIFFERENT ENEMY THAN IT HAS EXPECTED

TO MEET There is no sign of any enemy weakening in any other part of south Vietnam, on the contrary, nearly half a million American troops continue to meet resistance and active enemies wherever they have been fighting them over the past two years.

"The net of it is there is no reason today to think that the enemy in Vietnam is at or near the end of his resources. He seems to be rather growing in strength, resourceful ness and confidence".

(Christian Science Monitor April 17, 1967).

HEARTACHES AND DECEPTION

"I think during this period there are going to be a great many heartaches, some frus-tration, and certainly dis-

(Johnson's reply at a press conference held on May 18, 1967).

Ba Ren - Huong An...

(Continued from page 8)

Ba Ren bridge, and lay inert in the middle of the road. The L.A.F. immediately opened fire with their guns of all calibres at the convoy. tically helpless before the wonderful close combat tactics of the Liberation The battle ended after some 20 minutes. The whole knocking down one armoured car after another with their car after another with their accurate anti-tank shots. In a matter of seconds the whole group of leading cars was put out of action. As the enemy troops tried to regroup themselves, the

convoy was annihilated. The Liberation fighters gained complete control of the battlefield, captured many U.S. aggressors and a lot of arms and equipment before safely withdrawing to their base. This was a great victory of the L.A.F. and a bitter defeat of the U.S. victory of the L.A.F. and a bitter defeat of the U.S. Another resounding feat of arms was recorded by the L.A.F. in Quang Nam province: a company of U.S. infantry, a U.S. artillery platon, two groups of armoured cars, a platon of technicians of the armoured cars, a platon of technicians of the platon that the platon two groups of the companies of the platon and the platon and the platon that the platon and the platon and the U.S. talion and two companies of truck drivers of the puppet army were annihilated. A battalion and a company of the puppet "civil guard" were decimated. In all 600 enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured, 148
military vehicles of various
kinds were completely destroyed and nearly 60 others
damaged. The L.A.F. also
captured a large quantity of
arms and military equipment.

The enemy troops stationed at the Mac Bai strong-hold, frightened by the heavy losses suffered by their mates on the road and moreover contained by the heavy fire of the L.A.F., remained where they were in their fortifications. Battalion 3 of puppet Regiment 51 in Ba Ren was ordered to go to the rescue of the battered U.S. troops but intercepted Read in our next issue

AN ARTICLE by TRUONG SON

Authoritative Military Commentator of the South Vietnam N.F.L.

Resolute Support of the Vietnamese People to the Arab Countries

(Continued from page 6)

clique noisily contended that the Ahaba Gull was international nature. What a ludicious stupidity I This is a language of corsair who unjustifably come and rain down bombs and builts owe peaceful towns and willages, brazenly violate the air space and trittonial water of independent and coursing committee the Victimative claimed that New York fort was also in international valence? The decision of President Nasure about the Ahaba Gull constituted a telling blow at the U.S. imperaists bent on regarding all seas and cosms in the world as their own waters. The decision of the Survey of the United Araba Republic and international world as their own waters. This decision entirely conforms to the sovereignty of the United Araba Republic and international two.

Together with the other fraternal socialist countries, the sugenor win the oner fraternal socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the justice-and peace-loving people throughout the world, the Vietnameag people deply sympathic with and resolutely support, the Arab people's valunt struggle for independence and freedom. This just struggle will certainly carry the day.

•3,000 G.I's Put Out of Action at KHE SANH •2 Puppet Battalions Wiped Out in CHO LON and QUANG TRI

3 000 G I 's Put Out of Action GPX (L. P. A.) reports that in the successive engagethat in the decision of the cashies at Khe Sanh (Quang Tri Province) from April 24 to May 21, 1067, the L.A.F. put (including 2,806 G.L.'s killed) and captured many others, downed 11 planes, destroyed 13 military vehicles and 3 ammunition dumps and seized a summittee dumps and seized awar materials.

In particular, on Hills 861 and 881 the number of U.S. casualties was 2,000 Marine. Regiments No 3 and 9 were beaten hollow and the effectbeaten hollow and the effectives of their companies were reduced by 50 per cent. Day and night, helicopters made an aerial bridge between Khe Sanh Dong Ha and Phu Bai to pick up G.1. corpses. At Phu Bai alone, up to 700 G.I.s corpses were put into ponchos in a day and piled up to—be shipped to the U.S.A. enemy operation to "pacify" the Western part of Quang Nam, and put out of action after several waves nearly 3,000 enemy troops mostly U.S. marines, shot down 33 planes or helicopters and seized quantity of

PLEIKU

N the morning of May 26, the L.A.F. inter-cepted and wiped out nearly a company of some 150 G.I.'s of U.S. Infantry 150 G.I.'s of U.S. Infantry Division 4 operating west of Pleiku. According to the U.S. military spokesman in Sai-gon this is the 6th attack by the L.A.F. on that infantry within the past

CHO LON

One Puppet Battalion Wiped out, 5 Positions Razed to the Ground

IN the small hours of May 14, the L.A.F. in Cho Lon attacked 5 positions of Battalion 2, puppet Division and a platon of "pacification cadres". After a 12 minutes "fight the L.A.F. completely annihilated this battalion, killing or wounds the comparation of the part of t

TRA VINH VINH LONG

N 17 days, between April 24 and May 13, the guerillas and regional forces of Tra Vinh and Vinh forces of Tra Vinh and Vinh Long provinces razed to the ground 14 positions and for-ced the enemy to withdraw from there, killed or wounded 408 puppet troops. The popu-lation in this area rose up to destroy the "strategic ham-lets". More 5,000 people were liberated liberated.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE FORCES VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN SHOOTING DOWN THE 2000th U.S. PLANE

HAIPHONG Downs the 100th Plane

F late the Command of the A.A. defence and air force has launched air force has launched an emulation drive for the downing of U.S. aircraft on the spot and the 2,000th American plane in the North. The unit which will down the greatest number of planes

since the 1,900th planes downed on May 17 will be commended together with the unit that will down the 2,000th plane. This decision has received the warm response from all A.A. defence forces in all localities of North Vietnam.

North Vietnam.
Between August 5, 1964
and May 31, 1967, 1,984 American planes were shot down
over the North.
Also in this seething emulation movement, Haiphong
brought down on May 26, 2
planes which were the 1964
and 1985 thanks down of heavy and joist planes downed by

Many American War Vessels Set Afire

VER the last few days. Over the last few days, many American war vessels which came and shelled the seacoast of North Vietnam were set afire by the coastal defence batte-ries of the V.P.A.

On May 24 Vinh Linh set afire I war vessel. On May 25 Vinh Linh and Quang Binh set afire 2 war vessels

On May 25 Ha Tinh sank 1 commando ship

On May 26 Thanh Hoa set

on May 27 Vinh Linh da-maged the destroyer Edzon of 2,850 tons, injuring to Vankees on board, according to Western reports. The same the American vessel burnt on May 25 by Vinh Linh coastal defence was "the destroyer Providence." On May 20 Thanh Line.

On May 29, Thanh Hoa da-maged another American war

vessel.
Since February 26. 1967,
American war vessels have
been set on fire 32 times and
many commando ships sunk

QUANG TRI

One Enemy Battalion Put out of Action

ON May 20, after a 20 minutes' minutes' engagement, the L.A.F. swiftly wiped out the C.P. of a relief wiped out the C.P. of a relief company, 2 infantry compa-nies, decimating another in-fantry company, killing or wounding 250 enemy troops, capturing 50 others pertaining to Battalion 3, Regiment 1, Division 1 of the puppet army garrisoned 6 kilometres east of Quang Tri provincial capital.

Powerful Attack on the Centre of the City

N May 20, 1007 the

LA.F. launched seweral waves of powerful attacks on the centre
of Hue, a major ĉity in the
ustriberamost part of South
the control of the control
ustriberamost part of South
the LA.F.
pounded the
residential
quarter of the American
advisers, the C.P. of the
puppet arm wis-sector, a
tother military services. The
shelling damaged the wire of club reserved for officers and other military services. The shelling damaged the wire of herical relaying post. The L.A.F.'s shock troops directly assaulted the Huong Giang Hotel, the biggest in Hue reserved to the G.I.'s. 60 per cent of the building was destroyed, U.P.I. reported.

OUANG NAM

Long-Term Counter-Raid: 3,000 Raiders Put out of Action

BETWEEN April 21 and May 13, the L.A.F. countered a long-term

TO defend their life-line between Chu Lai and Da Nang, the U.S. de-ployed quite a big force on this section of Highway I. this section of Highway I.
On a 7-kilometre portion
from the Ba Ren bridge to
the Ru Ri bridge (15km
southeast of Da Nang) they
set up three strongholds:
Ba Ren, Moc Bai and Huong

In addition, the U.S. and puppet troops launched frequent "search and destroy" raids along the road in an attempt to check the activities of the regional forces and guerillas who had over and again cut the road in and again cut the road in many places and harassed enemy patrols, causing fre-quent interruptions to the

BA REN - HUONG AN, CEMETERY OF U.S. ARMOURED CARS

On March 24, 1967 a convoy of 200 U.S. military trucks went from Chu Lat to Da Nang, carrying weapons and equipment to reinforce the U.S. defence of this major base.

Because of the importance of this supply mission the U.S. commanders had taken all precaution to ensure

safety. From early morning U.S., and puppet troops from the strongholds along the road had been sent out for patrol while U.S. reconnaissance planes scoured the area over and over again. They even took a measure of diversion by sending an ad-vanced convoy of about 30 vehicles. This convoy met with no resistance. Yet the U.S. commanders were far from feeling secure. They sent Battalion 3 of pupper Regination of the Property of the Pr of the troopers in the convoy. To make it surer, they also sent mine detectors and high-pressure tankers to go some distance ahead of the convoy, followed by armoured cars and support units. An engineer battalion of pupper Army Corps I was on the look-out, ready to repair any possible damage to the bridges and road. tankers to go some ahead of the convoy.

With such precat tions the U.S. thought it could make safe travel on the most dangerous portions of the tookm road from Chu Lai and Da Nang and reach destination before nightfall. But they met with a stinging rebuff. The local guerilas and regional armed forces right gional armed forces right from the outset gave combat to the armoured column, causing it to slow down considerably and move with great difficulty until it fell into an ambush laid by the Liberation Armed Forces at the time chosen by the latter.

At 17.50 hrs the leading car struck a mine as it reached the southern edge of

(Continued page 7)



JUL in 5. 1967 noured car destroyed